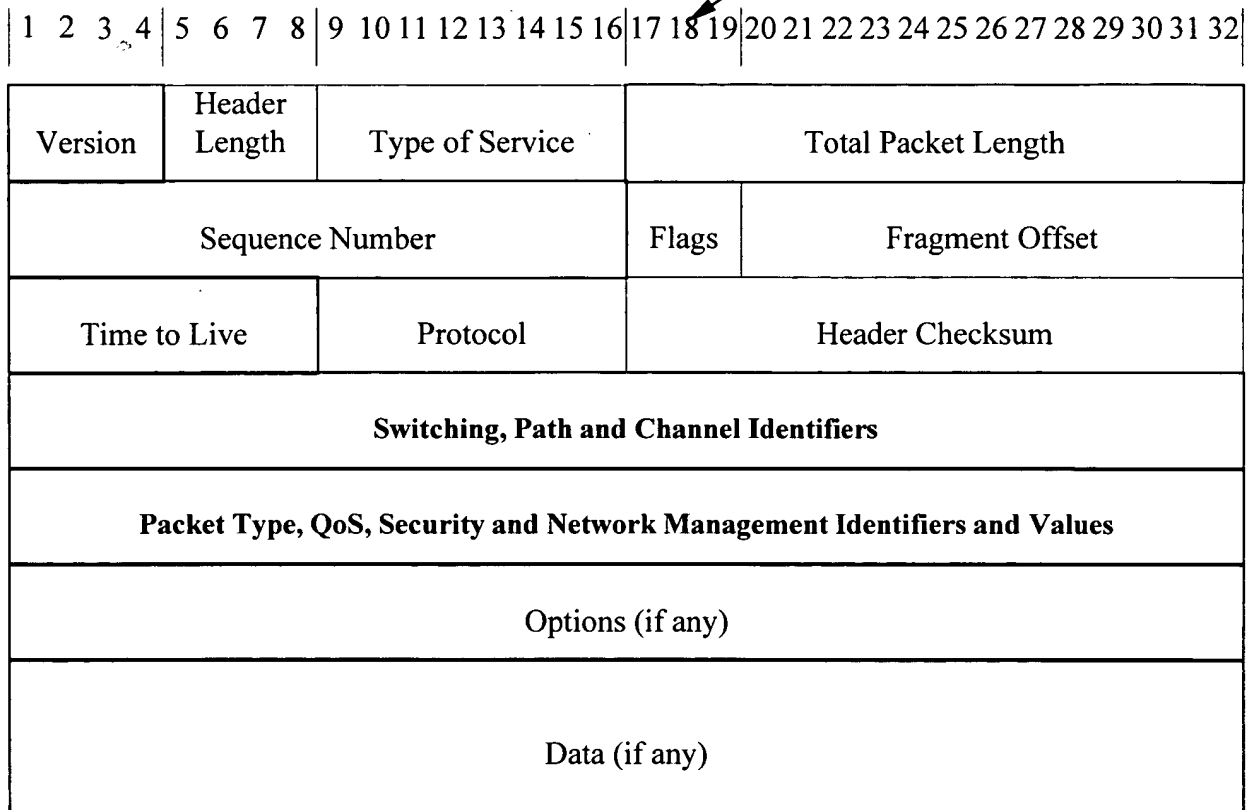


Bits



**Figure 1. Representative Description of the IPv4 Header for VIPS**

Figure 2. Representative Configuration of a VIPS Packet

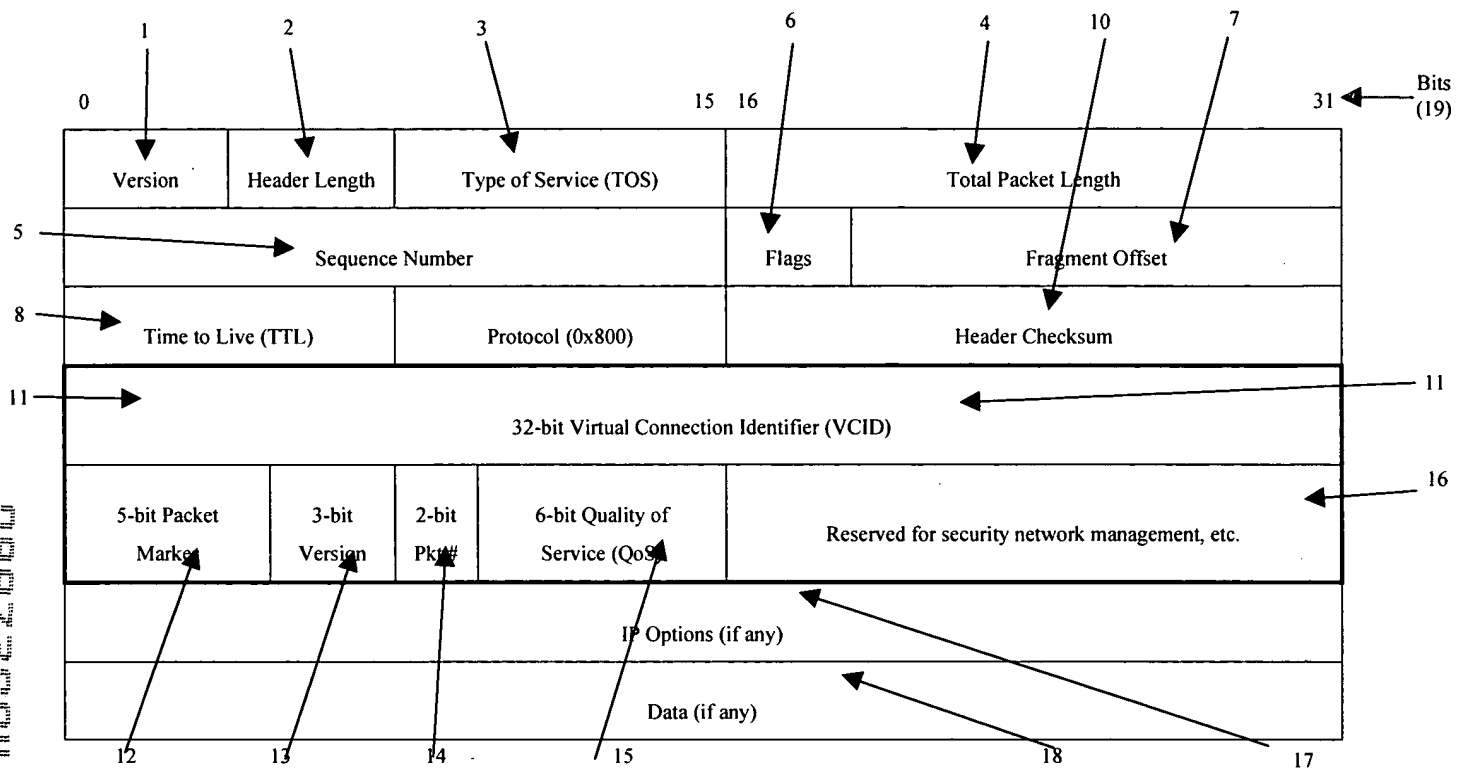
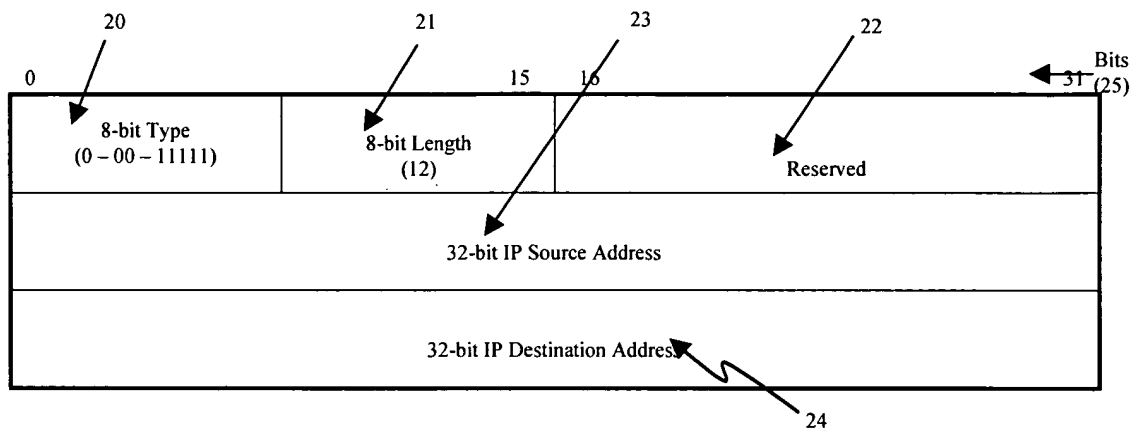
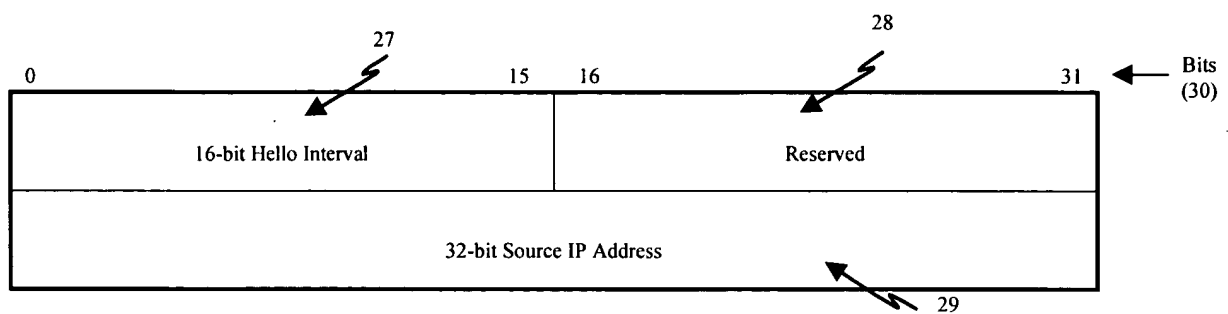


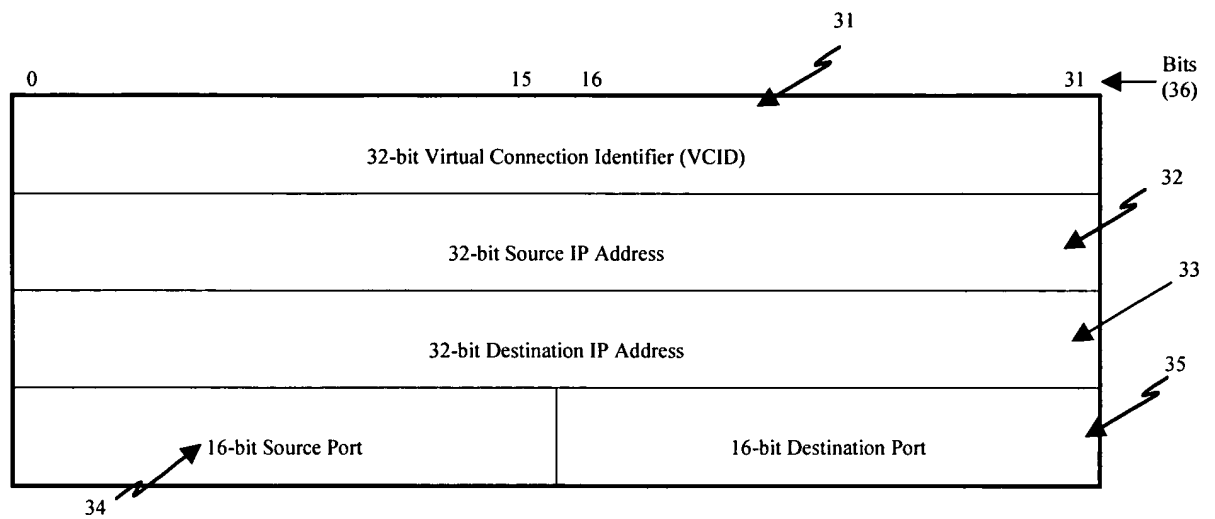
Figure 2. Representative Configuration of a VIPS Packet



**Figure 3. Representative First or Lead Packet IP Option**



**Figure 4. Representative Hello Packet Payload**

[illegible]

### Figure 5. Representative CACK Packet Payload

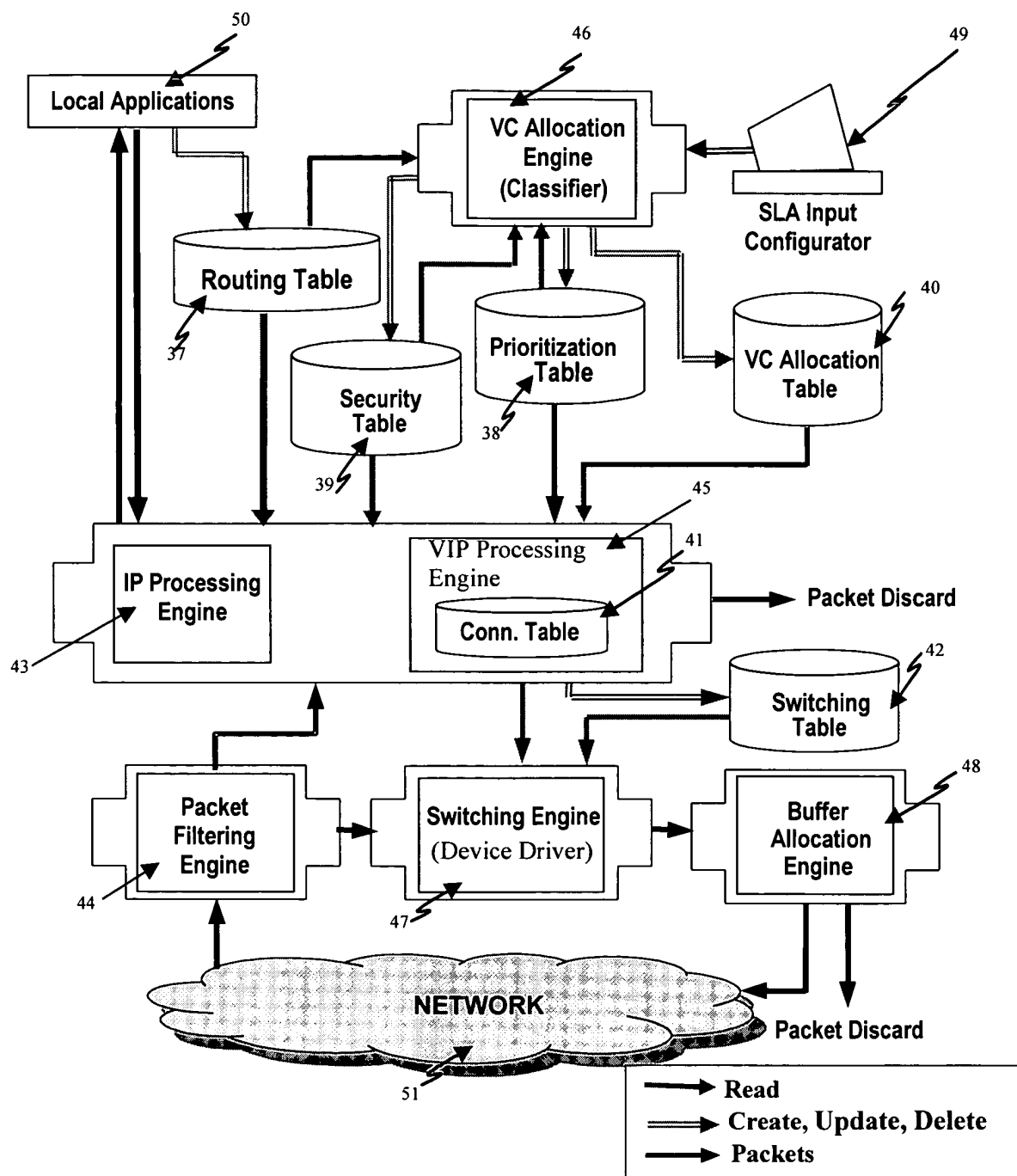
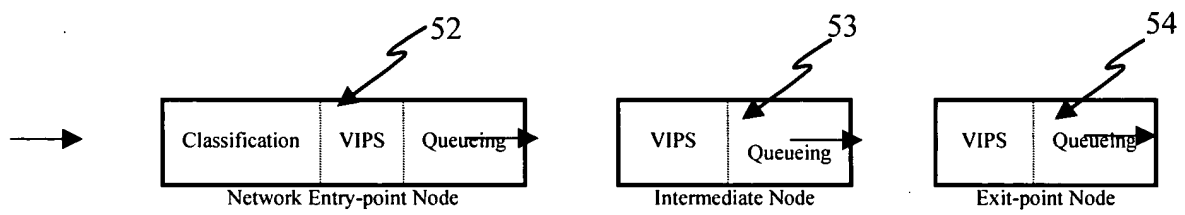


Figure 6. Representative Functional Details



**Figure 7. Representative Packet Queuing Concepts**

The diagram illustrates a multi-priority queue structure. On the left, a vertical double-headed arrow is labeled "Total Bandwidth". The queue is divided into nine horizontal sections, each representing a different priority level. The first eight sections are labeled "Priority 1" through "Priority 8" from top to bottom. The bottom-most section is labeled "Unallocated". Each priority section is further divided into multiple horizontal sub-slots, with the number of sub-slots increasing from Priority 1 to Priority 8. To the right of the queue, there are two text blocks. The top block, associated with the higher priority sections, states: "High priority classes can be used to support traffic with stringent QoS requirement such as voice. These classes may be configured to reserve bandwidth for their own use (isolated) and borrow unused/unallocated bandwidth." The bottom block, associated with the lower priority and unallocated sections, states: "Low priority classes can be used to support traffic with no and/or low QoS requirement such as email or ftp. These classes may be configured to only use bandwidth allocated for them (bounded). Unallocated bandwidth can be used by any of classes that are not bounded. The allocation is based on borrowing class priority and weight."

Priority Level	Description
Priority 1	High priority classes can be used to support traffic with stringent QoS requirement such as voice. These classes may be configured to reserve bandwidth for their own use (isolated) and borrow unused/unallocated bandwidth.
Priority 2	
Priority 3	
Priority 4	
Priority 5	
Priority 6	
Priority 7	
Priority 8	
Unallocated	Low priority classes can be used to support traffic with no and/or low QoS requirement such as email or ftp. These classes may be configured to only use bandwidth allocated for them (bounded). Unallocated bandwidth can be used by any of classes that are not bounded. The allocation is based on borrowing class priority and weight.

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